

THE  
LIFE and DEATH

OF  
That matchless Mirrour  
OF

MAGNANIMITY,  
And  
HEROICK VERTUES

HENRIETTA MARIA

*De BOURBON,*

Queen to that blessed King and Martyr  
*Charles the First:*

And

Mother to that most magnificent Monarch  
*Charles the Second,*

King of *England, Scotland, France, and*  
*Ireland, &c.*

---

L O N D O N,

Printed for Sam. Speed, near the Inner  
Temple Gate in Fleet-street. 1669.

H. Musgrave.



18  
The most High and Mighty  
**MONARCH,**

The  
Grand Exemplar of Mag-  
nanimity, Majesty, and Mercy,

**Charles II:**

**KING**

Of *England, Scotland, France,*  
and *Ireland;*

With all their Appenages,  
as well by Sea as Land, &c.

This Historical Nar-  
ration of his Dear and  
Matchless

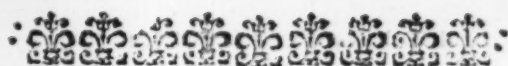
**MOTHER**

Is  
Most humbly Dedicated  
and Devoted.



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*To the Candid, and Religious Reader.*

**Y**OU have here in a rough draught presented to you, a brief Narration of the Life of a most excellent Princess, the Lady *Henrietta Maria de Bourbon*, late Queen, and Queen Mother of *England*, a Princess of so much Piety, Vertue, Humility, and Conjugal affection towards her Husband, and our King, *Charles the First of Glorious Memory*, that as malice cannot stain her reputation, so on the other side, it is beyond the reach of Art to flatter her, many have been the infamous Libels wherewith rebellious and self-ended people have endeavored to belie her, but those scandals wherewith in the late Wars we

## *The Epistle to the Reader.*

did abound, were invented meerly for the better carrying on of the work of Rebellion. Neither did those Authors spare our then Gracious Sovereign, a Prince of whom we were not worthy : Nor his present Majesty , or any that they thought did retain any Principles of Loyalty or Religion: wherefore laying aside all malice , envy, guile , hypocrisies , clamour , and evil-speaking , see her in her right Effigies, as she is deciphered by his late most excellent Majesty , and by other persons of Honour, good Credit and Authority.

*Farewel.*





ON  
Her Majesties  
EFFIGIES.

**A**S in some Mirror there you clearly see  
The face of Majesty mixt with Majesty;  
The Beauty of whose virtues may excite  
The world to Imitation, and Delight:  
You Noble Ladies who her Virtues know  
Come mourn with me, she was your Mirror too:  
Her let us imitate, and bane her Fate  
For not allowing us a longer date:  
She knew not that which Complement we call,  
Could flatter none, but Her self least of all.  
So true, so faithful, and so just a Set,  
Nothing can live beyond her Memory.

What shall we say, since silent now is She,  
Who when she spake all things would silent be:  
Great, Glorious Princess, may your Vertues shew,  
As bright in Sto y<sup>e</sup> as they did in you.  
Who to express, as thou wert free from ill,  
Must be by Ink dropt from an Angels Quill:  
And I myself a Catholick will be,  
So far at least, Dear Sair, to pray to thee.

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Licensed according to  
Order.

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THE  
LIFE and DEATH  
OF

That matchless mirrour of  
Magnanimity and Heroique  
Vertues,

HENRIETTA MARIA

DE BOURBON,

Daughter of *Henry* the  
Great, King of *France*; Queen to  
that Blessed King and Martyr  
*CHARLES* the First, and Mo-  
ther to our most Magnificent Monarch  
*CHARLES* the Second, King  
of *England, Scotland, France,*  
and *Ireland.*

**H**ER Majesty *Henrietta*  
*Maria de Bourbon,*  
Daughter of King *Hen-*  
*ry* the fourth of *France,*  
B 4. and .

## The Life and Death

and Q. *Maria de Medicis* of *Florence*, youngest Sister of King *Lewis* the 13<sup>th</sup>. of *France*, and Aunt to K. *Lewis* the 14<sup>th</sup>. Wife to King *Charles* the I. of *England*, and Mother to King *Charles* the Second; Sister-in-law to *Philip* the Fourth of *Spain*, who married one of her Sisters, and to *Amadee Victorio* the tenth Duke of *Savoy*, who married the other; Grand-mother to the Prince of *Aurange*, was born on the 25 of *November* in the year of our Lord 1609, and lived to be Daughter, Sister, Wife, Aunt, and Mother to several great and famous Princes.

Her descent, Alliance and Birth,  
1609.

Some remarks of her infancy and youth,  
1610.

The 13<sup>th</sup> of *May* 1610. She and the rest of her Brothers and Sisters were present at the solemn Coronation of her Mother at St. *Dennis*, and the next day with her Brother the Duke of *Anjou*, in whom King *Henry* the Fourth took great delight, was brought to his

Ma-

Majesty ( who was very melancholy in the morning, upon some presages and tokens of his death, that day, which happened in the afternoon ) to divert his thoughts.

On the 25 of *June* following, she was carried with her Brother to perform the Ceremony of casting Holy-water on the Corps of her dead Father, who was buried the 28 following. On the 17 of *October* the same year, she was carried to the Coronation of her Brother in the Abbey of St. *Dennis* by the Princess of *Conde*, and his receiving of the Order of the Holy Ghost, the next day after which Ceremonies she and others of the Children were removed from *Paris* by reason of the factions and disturbances there between *Monfr. de Belgard*, and *Marquess de Ancres*; the Prince of *Conde*, and the Earl of *Soissons*; and

the said Earl, and the Duke of  
*Guise*.

1611. The 17 of *November* 1611, the Court was by the Queen Regent invited to see the Infants of *France*, of whom one much lamented, viz. the Duke of *Orleans* then died, at the age of four years and six months, which bred a great suspicion of Monsieur *Le Maistre*, first Physitian to the said Infants.

1612. On the fourth of *March* 1612, her Majesty was carried to the solemn Nuptials of her Sister *Elizabeth* of *Bourbon* with the King of *Spain*, kept at the *Palace Royal*, and the 22 of *August* following to the Marriage of her Brother King *Lewis* the 13<sup>th</sup> with the Infanta of *Spain*; and on the 21 of

1615. *November* 1615 to meet her Sister-in-law at *Bourdeaux*; accompanying her Mother at her solemn entry into *Paris* upon the Edict of  
Peace.



Peace, between her and the Princes of the Blood, *May 11*, 1616. 1616. and thence attended her again to *Blois*, after the death of her Favourite the Marshal de *Apcre*; about which time there was a rumour, as if the Lord *Hays* afterward Earl of *Carlisle's* Embassy of Congratulation for the King's her Brothers Marriage with the Daughter of *Spain*, made some overtures of Alliance between her and the Prince of *England*.

*Feb. 10*, 1619. Her Majesty appeared at the Marriage of her Sister *Christiene* with the Prince of *Savoy*, to whom King *Henry I V.* designed her, as was then observed, the first day she was born, viz. *Feb. 10. 1606.* after this Marriage, her Majesty durst not follow her Mother to the displeasure of her Brother, lest she might hinder her own; until *June 21*, 1620. when the Queen-Mother and

The several  
pretences made  
to her by  
several  
Suitors.

1622.

The first  
occasion  
of the  
King and  
Queens  
mutual af-  
fection.

and her Son were reconciled ; a-  
bout which time Count *Soissons*  
(second Prince of the Blood, af-  
ter eminent service done before  
*Rochel* ) pretended to Madam ,  
whose respects for her were not  
thought fit to be discouraged till  
a seasonable condition offered it  
self, and that was this , in 1622  
King *Charles* the First when Prince  
adventured into *Spain* , and passed  
by the Court of *France* , where in-  
*cognito* he was present at a Ball  
( wherein Madam danced , as she  
could do rarely well ) to his great  
satisfaction ; insomuch that he took  
in by the eye , that love which he  
preserved inviolable for her to his  
death ; and she likewise entertain-  
ed a love for him by the ear : for  
when she was told that he passed  
through *Paris* , it was then dis-  
couraged that she should say , *That,*  
*if the Prince of Wales went into*  
*Spain for a wife, he might have had*

of H. Maria Q. of England.

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one weaker hand, and saved himself a great part of the labour : which news coming to the aforesaid Counts ears, disordered him much, till the Cardinal Rochefort, one of the then Cabinet Council of France, dealt freely with his Mother, telling her, that if she or her Son thought the King would give him his Sister in Marriage, they would ( as he conceived ) be much mistaken ; the King being minded to bestow his Sister the best way for her Honour, and the Crowns advantage, professing though he honoured the Count, it was his advice to his Majesty so to do.

Upon the breach of the Match with Spain, the Lord Kensington, afterwards Earl of Holland, joynt Ambassador with the Earl of Carlisle no sooner moved the Alliance with France, but the Queen Mother declared, that she had entertained.

The re-  
sentment  
of the  
Count of  
Soissons.

retained a great while inclinations for the Marriage of her Daughter, whom she loved intirely, with the Prince ; and indeed the whole Court was very fond of it, but the aforesaid Count observing the magnificent entertainment of the Lords *Carlisle* and *Kensington*, stormed, and received the Lord *Kensingtons* salute scornfully, by turning aside his head, and professed when he was put in mind of his incivility to the Embassador of so great a Prince by his friend *Grandemont*, that his Negotiation went so near his heart, that were it not in the behalf of so great a Prince, he would cut his throat : Nay, said he farther, were any Prince of *Savoy*, *Mantua*, or *Germany* here in person, to sollicite for themselves in like nature, *I would hazard my life in the cause.*

*The Earl of Hollands Character of* The cha-  
*the Lady Henrietta Maria* racter of  
*de Bourbon.* the Queen.

Indeed he was not much to be  
 blamed for his passion, since her  
 Majesty was reckoned then the  
 loveliest Creature in *France*, and  
 the sweetest thing in Nature, as  
 the Lord *Kensington* expresseth her  
 in his Letter to the Prince, *Febr.* The re-  
 26. 1624. for whom she declared ception of  
 as high a value privately as her Kings and  
 mother had done publikely, pro- Princes  
 curing a view of his Highness Pi- Letters.  
 cture, by the Lady (once her Ser- 1624.  
 vant) where the Lords Embassa-  
 dors lay, and perusing it a whole  
 hour together in her Closet; and  
 having received a Letter from  
 King *James*, and another from the  
 Prince; after she had asked her  
 Mothers leave, she put the first in  
 her Cabinet, and the second (not  
 with-

without some tears of joy ) in her bosom ; as King *James* observed to his great satisfaction , saying , that she intimated thereby , that she would trust him , and love his Son , adding farther that he would denounce war against her , for not reading his Letters without her Mothers consent , but he would thank her , for lodging her Sons Letters so well : Nor did his Highness the Prince take less content in her Picture that was sent him , and the account that was given him , of her smart discourse , gallant carriage , sweet nature , and extraordinary accomplishments , there being nothing in her short of her years but her stature ; of which the wooing Embassador said , that her Sister the Princess of *Piedmont* ( who is now grown a tall and goodly Lady ) was not taller than she at her age .

All things concurred so to this  
Alli-

of H. Maria Q. of England. 11

Alliance, that *May 11. S. N.* Her marriage. 1625. the Marriage was celebrated at the Church of *Nostredame* in *Paris*, the Duke of *Chevereux* his Kinsman, of the house of *Guise* being the Princes Proxy, and her Majesty setting forward from *Paris June 2*, attended by the whole French Court, and the Duke of *Buckingham* with others of the greatest Quality, Lords, Her Voyage to England. and Ladies from the English Court (after 14 dayes stay at *A-miens*, because of her Mothers indisposition, who would needs have seen her at the Sea-side, but could not) lands at *Dover* from *Bulloigne*, *Callice* being infected, *June 23, S. N.* after a dark and uncomfortable passage, about seven of the Clock on Sunday night, The King and Queens first greeting. when the King her Husband received her on the top of the Stairs; she striving on her knees to kiss his hands, and he preventing her with civili-

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civilities on her Lips. Being retired, she wept, and he kissed off her tears, professing he would do so, till she had done, and perswading her that she was not fallen into the hands of strangers, as she apprehended tremblingly, but into the wise disposal of God, who would have her leave her Kindred, and cleave to her Spouse, he professing to be no longer Master of himself, than whilst he was a Servant to her.

At Canterbury, June <sup>14</sup><sub>24</sub> 1625, they were personally married: it is not to be forgotten that so great was the honour done to the English in France, that the Duke of Buckingham's Mother, took place of the Dutchess of Chevereux, and was visited by *Monsieur*; whence Sir *Toby Mattheu* merrily collected, That he should not be discouraged from bearing devotion to the Blessed Virgin, when he saw that



that women sick of Love towards the Son, are put by a Law of Nature into pain, till they revenge themselves of the Mother.

From *Canterbury* they rid through lanes of people, the whole Kingdom flocking to wait on them at their arrival, and all the Nobility and Gentry attending them to *Gravesend*, whence in a Barge of State, waited on by many more, the whole Fleet lying in order on both sides the River to salute them, they came to *London*, landing at *Somerset-house*, June 16, and appeared on their Thrones to the then Parliament, at the first opening of it, to the Kings great Honour in the eye of all Foreiners.

The  
Queen at  
London.

From *London* then visited with the Sicknes, their Majesties retire to *Hampton Court*, from whence they took a progress to several parts of the Nation, till they met the Parliament at *Oxford*, whence they

The King  
and  
Queen  
meet the  
Parlia-  
ment at  
*Oxford*.

they returned the next year upon the abating of the Sicknes to *London*, she seeing her Husbands Coronation, and in that her own, *Febr. 2. 1625.* nothing all this while appearing in her Majesties converse, but opennes and freedom, which if some were offend- ed at, as not suiting with the Ge- nius of our Nation, others saw nothing in it, but was agreeable to her high Birth and State, her Dis- course being modestly witty, and her recreations innocent.

The  
Queens  
French  
Servants  
dismissed.

*July* the first 1626, the King in person attended by the Duke of *Buckingham*, the Earls of *Holland*, and *Carlisle*, came to *Somerset- house*, where the Queens French Retinue were ordered to await, and bespeaks them thus:

Gentlemen and Ladies,

The Kings  
Speech to  
them.

**I** *Am driven to that necessity, as that I am personally come to ac- quaint*

quaint you that I very earnestly desire your return into France ; True it is, the deportment of some amongst you hath been very inoffensive to me, but others again have so dallied with my patience, and so highly affronted me, as I cannot, I will not longer endure it.

Hereunto the Bishop of *Menes* Their reply.  
answered :

Sir, If this accrimination be levelled against me, let me, I beseech you, know my fault, while I am here to make my defence.

And Madam St. George said :

Sir, I make no question but the Queen will give me a fair testimonial to your Majesty.

The King replied, I name none, commanding peremptorily their speedy return into France, and dismissing them with their Wages and Gratuities, to the value of 22800 lib. and not as the French

*Mer-*

*Mercury*, and *du Chesne* suggested,  
*Cashier'd without their wages.*

Their  
 faults.

Several occasions they had given the King, but the chief that wrought his displeasure were these: The Ecclesiastiques fault was the imposing of several unhandsome penances on her Majesty, as her going barefoot to *Tyburn*, to pray for those of her own Religion that had been executed there for Treason: an action (of which his Majesty said) it could have no greater invective than the Relation.

The Bishop of *Menes* likewise contested with the Earl of *Holland* for the Stewardship of her Majesties Dowry, confronting the Earls Grant from the King with another from the Queen.

And Madam *St. George* insinuated to the Queen some things that seemed to design to alienate the Queens affection from the King,  
 who

who on some occasions had the confidence to contradict the King, and was in a fair probability of being sooner believed as well as heard. Taking it ill that the King would not suffer her to perch above all the English Ladies, and that he put her back from his Coach to which she used to intrude, when the King and Queen intended to be most private: this action the King effectually excused to the Queen, who at first was doubtful whether her Attendants were set to watch her as a prisoner, or wait on her as a Princess, but when once convinced, she proved ever after a very loving consort, shewing that former distastes proceeded not from her own inclination, but ill advice. Sir *Dudley Carleton* being sent to give an account of these Affairs to the French King, who demanded their restitution, with the severe threats  
of

of a War; but was answered, that this discharge of the Queens French Attendants, should not seem strange to him, who had lately in the same manner dismissed the Spanish Servants of his own.

Freedom from the influence of malicious Spirits, together with Letters from her Mother to persuade her to follow her Husbands Council (matters of Religion only excepted) brought her to her own sweet temper, reverencing her husbands person, not his fortune; whereof she partaked of nothing but the joy when it was at the highest, and sharing in all the crosses of it when at the lowest.

*Wednesday, May 13. 1629.* her Majesty surprized with some  
 Her first Son. 1629. fright, was delivered of a Son, before her time, which the King (to prevent others) had Christened by Dr. *web.* then Chaplain in attendance.

of H. Maria Q. of England. 19

tendance ; and dying an hour after, was buried by Dr. Laud at Westminster.

On the safe Birth and hasty death of which Child, one of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford* wrote these following Lines.

*Quod Lucina tuos semel est frustra-  
ta labores*

*Nec fortunantes præbuit illa ma-  
nus.*

*Ignoscas Regina; uno molimine Ven-  
tris*

*Non potuit Princeps ad tria reg-  
na dari.*

These her throws were no sooner over, but she endured those of another nature, being much troubled at the Pamphlets of some that reviled her as a Daughter of *Heib*, a *Canaanite*, and an *Idolater*; and the muttering of others, who said, they could discern no

Several scandalous Pamphlets published against the Queen.

C cause

cause of joy, in her being with Child, God having better provided for us, in the hopeful Progeny of the Queen of *Bohemia*.

Her second  
Son. 1630.

On the 29<sup>th</sup> of May 1630. she was brought to bed at St. James of her second Son, our most Sovereign Lord, K. *Charles II.* at whose Birth there shined a Star at Noon-day, when the King was riding to St. *Pauls*, to give thanks for the Queens safe delivery, whereupon these Verses were presented.

*Rex ubi paulinas accessit gratus ad  
aras*

*Immicuit medio lucida stella polo,  
Dic divina mihi tractans arigmata  
cæli*

*Hæc oriens nobis quid sibi Stella  
velit?*

*Magnus in occiduo Princeps modo  
nascitur orbe*

*Moxque sub eclipsi regna Orien-  
tis erunt.*

Ren:



Rendred into English, thus :

When to *Pauls* Cross the grateful  
King drew neer,

A shining Star did in the Heavens  
appear :

Thou that consultest with Divine  
Mysteries,

Tell me what this bright Comet  
signifies,

Now is there born a valiant Prince  
i'th West,

That shall eclipse the Kingdoms of  
the East.

Our present Sovereign King <sup>King</sup>  
*Charles* was Christened at *St.* <sup>Charles</sup>  
*James's* by Bishop *Laud*, *June 27.* <sup>the second</sup> *Christe-*  
the King of *France*, and the Prince <sup>ned.</sup>  
Elector Palatine (represented by  
the Duke of *Lenox*, and Marquiss  
*Hamilton*) being Godfathers, and  
the Queen-Mother of *France* (re-  
presented by the Dutchess of *Rich-*  
mond )

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monsl) Godmother, his Govern-  
ness was *Mary Countess of Dorset*,  
wife to *Earl of Dorset*.

The  
Queens  
first  
Daughter,  
born. 1631

The fourth of *November 1631*.  
was born her Eldest Daughter  
*Mary*, late Princess of *Aurange*,  
(Mother to the present Prince of  
*Aurange*) who died of the small  
Pox, *December 24. 1660.* about  
which time a good correspondence  
was settled between the Queen  
and *Dr. Laud*, afterwards Arch-  
Bishop of *Canterbury*, who had  
promise of free access to her Ma-  
jesty upon all occasions, and her  
best assistance in all his affairs.

Her third  
Son. 1633.

The thirteenth of *October, 1633*.  
after the Kings safe arrival from  
his Coronation in *Scotland* ( whe-  
ther she would not go, that Nati-  
on being infected with perfidious  
men, that pretended an honest ani-  
mosity, and specious plain-deal-  
ing) she was then delivered of  
her third Son *James Duke of York*,  
who

of H. Maria Q of England. 23

who was Christened October 23. James Duke of York

The twenty eighth of January 1635. was born her Daughter Elizabeth, who survived her father, but lived not to see the restoration of her Brother, dying of grief in *Carisbrook* Castle, (where her Father was imprisoned) October 1635. Christened. Her second Daughter.

in *Carisbrook* Castle, (where her Father was imprisoned) October 1649. and was buried in the Church of *Newport*, upon the birth of this Princess, besides the Congratulation of both the Universities which were usual at all these Royal Births, the United States of the Low-Countries cares Her Majesty with the Ceremony of an Embassy, and presents of a Massie piece of Amber-greace, two fair, and almost transparent China Basons; an exquisite Clock of curious Art, and four admirable pieces, being the Originals of *Tintinnet*, and *Titian*, those excellent performers in the Art of Painting.

C 3      *March*

Her third  
Daughter.  
1637.

*March 17. 1637.* Her Daughter *Anne* came into the world, and died in her youth.

Her fourth  
Daughter.  
1639.

*April 1639.* her Daughter *Katherine*, died as soon she was born.

This was the service she did her King and his Government, to bring him each year a prop of Empire; and his people a security of Succession, until his Majesties occasions calling for money, she engaged in his service another way, directing her Letters dated *April 17. 1639.* (by the hands of Sir *Kenelm Digby*, and Mr. *Walter Montague*) to all the Catholikes of *England* and *Wales*, for a free Contribution towards his Majesties expedition into the North, (which she calls her first recommendation) upon which was advanced forty thousand pounds; therefore her Majesty dealt a little roundly with Bishop *Laud*, for complaining of Sir *Toby Mathew*,  
Mr.

She a list-  
eth the  
King with  
Catholike  
contributi-  
ons. 1639.

Mr. *W. M.* and other Catholikes ,  
and moving the Councel-Table for  
a restraint upon men of that Pro-  
fession , even in Embassadors hou-  
ses , it being at that time , wherein  
they were so ready to serve the  
publike here at home ; & wherein  
she had so many assurances of good  
offices from the Pope , by his  
Nuncioe's *Panzani* and *Rosetti* a-  
bout whom and other Catholikes  
who had received some favours of  
late , there grew some mis-under-  
standing between her and the peo-  
ple , some of whom formerly had  
used , she thought unkind expres-  
sions of her, as the Author of *Hi-  
strio-Mastix* , who knowing she  
took delight in Dancing , Masks,  
and Balls, declared all women that  
danced in Masks, strumpets , or to  
that purpose. Yea , when it was  
known that her Majesty danced at  
a Ball, that very week it came out ;  
not to mention odd expressions in  
several popular Sermons. In

Her fourth  
Son. 1640.

In those busie times July 8<sup>th</sup>. 1640. she was brought to bed of her fourth Son, *Henry of Oatlands Duke of Gloucester*, who was sometimes designed chief Governour of these Nations, after his fathers death; but after that permitted to go beyond Sea with promise of a pension, which (because he went to his Mother) was not paid; he was a very hopeful Prince, and died of the small Pox September 13<sup>th</sup>. 1660.

Queen-  
Mother of  
France in  
England.

About this time her Mother being banished *France*, and escaping out of the French Army, in which she was carried about Prisoner, first into *Flanders*, and then to the Prince of *Aurange*, was invited out of pity by her Son and Daughter into *England*, where she continued about two years, and in August 1641. was attended by the Earle of *Arundel* into *Holland*, and thence through *Zealand* into *Collen* in

in Germany, where she died; not without sad thoughts, considering that Cardinal Richlieu whom she had raised from a low estate, to be the instrument of her Government, became in his height the cause of her ruine.

Jan. 28. 1640. Sir K. Digby, & Mr. Montague being brought upon their knees before the House of Commonss, for managing the aforesaid Collection, or rather free-gift, as they alleadged, among the Catholikes, and some words being given out, as if her Majesty had been an incendiary between the King and his people, she thought fit, Feb. 3. 1641. to write to the House of Commons by Mr. Comptroller, to this purpose.

That her Majesty hath been ready to use her best endeavours for the removing of all misunderstanding between the King & Subject. That at the request of the Lords

Her Majesty

justifies

shall go to

the Com-

mons con-

cerning the

can be

cent be-

who petitioned the King for a Parliament ; her Majesty at that time wrote effectually to the King , and sent a Gentleman expressly to perswade the King , to the holding of a Parliament.

That she hath since been most willing to do all good offices between the King and his people ; which is not unknown to divers of the Lords , and shall ever continue so to do, as judging it the only way to happiness, for the King, her self, and Kingdom.

That her desire is , that all things be justly settled between the King, and his people , and that all cause of misunderstanding may be removed.

That her Majesty taking notice, that having one sent to her from the Pope is distasteful to the Kingdom, for their better satisfaction, within convenient time she promisseth to remove him out of the Kingdom.

That



That understanding likewise that exceptions have been taken at the great resort to her Chappel at *Denmark-house*, she will be careful not to exceed that which is convenient and necessary for the exercise of her Religion.

She taketh farther notice, that the Parliament is not satisfied with the manner of raising money for the King in his Journey to the North, in the year 1639. at her intreaty from the Catholikes; to which act she was moved meerly by the dear affection she had for his Majesty, and the example of others of his Subjects, if any thing were illegal, her ignorance in the Law, was her best plea, but promisseth to be so cautious hereafter, as not to do any thing hereafter, but what may comply with the established Laws of the Kingdom.

Her Majesty being desirous to employ her own power to unite  
she

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the King and people, desireth the Parliament to look forward, and to pass by such mistakes and errors of her Servants as might be formerly; and this their respect she promiseth shall be repaid with all the good offices she can do to the House, which shall be found real effects as often as there shall be occasion.

The effect of this prudent Message was the present mitigation of the Parliaments severity against her Collectors, and her other (then obnoxious) Officers, but notwithstanding a strange report went about afterwards of their intentions to draw up Articles of High Treason against her, which the House disowned as a scandal.

*Her Majesty answering*

Her Majesty  
replies to the  
Parliament  
in this way

That there was a general report  
thereof, but she never saw any  
Articles

Articles in writing, and having no <sup>excused</sup> certain Author, she gave but little <sup>themselves</sup> credit thereunto; nor could she <sup>from ha-</sup> believe that they would lay any <sup>ving any</sup> aspersions upon her, who had ever <sup>design to</sup> been very unapt to misconster the <sup>inpeach</sup> actions of any one person; and much more the proceedings of Parliament; and should at all times with a happy union and understanding between the King and his people.

Yet the report being generally believed, and she her self perswaded that it was resolved about that time either to threaten or force her away, because of the influence, she was thought to have upon the King, and for some other reasons which her self best knew, she got <sup>Her Maje-</sup> leave of his Majesty to accompany <sup>sty going</sup> her Daughter the Princess of Au- <sup>into Hol-</sup> land. <sup>land.</sup> ~~range~~ into Holland, which the King acquainted the Parliament with, in words to this effect:

That

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That he was pressed by the States Embassadors to send the Princess *Maria* into *Holland*, to her late espoused Husband, and that the Queen desiring it, he had given her leave to go with her, he himself accompanying them as far as *Dover*.

Her endeavours to  
save the  
Earl of  
Strafford.

BUT be it remembred here (for pity it is so good an act should be forgot) that her Majesty was present at most of the Lord of *Straffords* trial, (at which it was a goodly sight to see all the Court Ladies like so many *Sempronia's*, taking notes at the trial all day, and discourfing it at night) and that it was discourfed, that she took off the greatest sticklers against him, and particularly the Lord *Digby*, who was of the close Committee (three in number) to prepare the evidence against the Earl, and yet made afterwards an elegant, though much displeasing speech for

for him ; a change which his , and the Earls adversaries called , a relenting upon the warm , and benign beams of Majesty reflecting on him.

Nor is it to be forgotten that her Majesty was with the King entertained at *London* , so magnificently , that it was suspected the City was fixt to their Majesties interest , till in their own defence , few days after they declared that they were not so dazled with the presence of Majesty , but that they would live and die with the Parliament.

The King  
& Queen  
entertained  
at London.

Her Majesty having left *England* , and being now arrived at *Holland* , and hearing that the breach between the King and Parliament grew still wider , and considering the disadvantage on his Majesties side for want of money , men and Ammunition , since his departure from *London* , which is the

The Qu.  
assists the  
King with  
supplies  
from  
Holland.  
1642.

the store-house for all of them, engages all her credit, & her Jewels of *England*, which she had carried with her, for Arms, men, especially Officers, and Ammunition in the *Netherlands* and in *France*, embarking with them from *Holland*, Feb. 16. 1642. and after some foul and cross weather, anchoring at *Burlington-Bay* the 19, landed at the Key the 22, the danger whereof, take in these her own words.

The Qu.  
dangerous  
return to  
England.

The next night after we came to *Burlington*, four of the Parliaments ships arrived, without being perceived by us, and about five of the clock in the morning, began to ply us so fast with their Ordnance, that they made us all rise out of our beds, and leave the Village; one of the ships did me the favour to flank upon the house where I lay, and before I was out of my bed, the Cannon-Bullets whistled so loud about me, that all

the

the company pressed me earnestly to go out of the house, their Cannon having totally beaten down all the neighbour houses, and two Cannon Bullets falling from the top to the bottom of the house where I was; so that (cloathed as well as in hast I could be) I went on foot some little distance out of the Town, (under the shelter of a ditch, like that of *Newmarket*) whither before I could get, the Cannon Bullets fell thick about us, and a Serpent was killed within seventy paces of me, we in the end gained the ditch, and stayed there two hours, whilst their Cannon play'd all the while upon us; the the Bullets flew for the most part over our heads, some few only grazing on the Ditch, covered us with earth, &c. till the ebbing of the tide, and the threats of the *Holland* Admiral put an end to that danger.

After:

The Qu.  
at the  
head of an  
Army at  
York.

After which her Majesty being conveyed by the Earl of *Montross* and the Lord *Ogilby* with two Troops of Horse to *York* raised a considerable Army, which she commanded in person, brought over Sir *Hugh Cholmeley*, the *Hothams*, and several other persons of Quality, and divers Garrisons; left three thousand foot, and Arms for two thousand Horse under Sir *Charles Cavendish* the Earl of *Newcastle's* Brother, to fix and secure *Lincolnshire*, and *Nottinghamshire*; marching her self in the head of three thousand foot, thirty Companies of Horse; and Dragoons, six pieces of Cannon, two Mortar-pieces, and one hundred and fifty Wagons of money, from *Newark*, by *Weston*, and so to *Ashby*, to meet his Majesty at *Edgehil*, Mr. *Jermine*, since Earl of *St. Albans* being Captain of her Guards, Sir *Alexander Lesley* ordering the  
In-



Infantry, Sir John Gerard commanding the Horse, and Captain Leg the Artillery; her Majesty marching in the head as General.

Having now met the King her Husband, she is by him conveyed to Oxford, where she stayed till 1644. when being big with Child, upon some presumptions that Oxford would be besieged, she retired to Exeter, where she was brought to bed, June 16. 1644. of her Daughter Henrietta, whom she trusted to the care and government of the Lady Dalkieth, Sir Edward Villiers his Daughter, and the Lord Dalkieth, the Lord Mortons eldest Sons wife, her Majesty passing to France from Pendennis, July 15. 1644. when her moneth was hardly yet expired.

The King & Queen at Oxford. 1644.

The Lady Henrietta born at Exeter.

Her Majesty at France.

While the Queen was here in England, she gave a shrewd advice, that his Majesty should go to

Her advice to the King.

to *London*, directly after his Victory in the West, rather than lose time about *Glocester*, which she said would have fallen in of its self: and a great piece of service she intended, when she would have renewed the Treaty at *Uxbridge*, offering her mediation to salve the credit both of the King and Parliament: Besides that, it is observable, that when her Majesty arrived at *Oxford*, Prince *Harcourt* an Embassador of Mediation (it was said by her appointment) arrived from *France* at *London*.

A change  
of affairs  
in France.

Upon her return into *France*, great were the alterations in that Kingdom, her Majesties Brother being dead, who was ruled by *Richlieu*, and *Richlieu* died, who to say no worse, carried towards *England* a reserved spirit: it was remarkable that Pope *Paul* the fifth, looking in his face (when being a Gen-

Gentleman of *Paris*, he took Orders at *Rome*) should say, that young man should prove the greatest cheat in the World; considering how he embroiled all *Europe* to govern it, as if he had been of the Spanish Cardinals mind, who loved the smell of Gun-powder, better than that of Incense.

Her Majesty found the Queen-Regent more tractable and real, with whom she entred into a personal friendship, minding her that after the Regencie she might want friends, and Cardinal *Mazarine* was observed generally to be more civil to the Kings interest, as it appeared to be low, and procured several ships, many Arms, and good sums of money in that Court, besides an embargo on the Parliaments ships.

Nor did the Queen omit to solicit *Denmarks* assistance, drawing up *Cockrams* Instructions her self, Her Majesties negotiations beyond Sea.

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for Men and Arms , especially Horse , for the service of that Noble and Gallant Commander *Montross*, whose great Victories would have been as useful as wonderful, had he then been supplied with a thousand Horse , negotiating however for a passage to the Duke of *Curlands* Auxiliaries through the *Zound* into *Scotland*.

Her large  
supplies  
from *Dur-*  
*kirk*.

She settled a trade between the *Tin of Cornwall* , and the money and Arms of *France*, sending from *Dunkirk* at one time, 4 Frigats with six thousand & forty Muskets, two thousand pair of Pistols , twelve hundred Carabines, many Swords, four hundred Shovels , twenty seven thousand pound of Match, and fifty thousand pound of Brimstone, with four hundred Barrels of Powder.

She borrowed at *Rotterdam* of the Burgomasters 40000 *Gilders*.

And

of H. Maria Q. of England.

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And of the Bank there	25000
Of the Bank at <i>Amster-</i> <i>dam</i> by Mr. <i>Sandys</i>	845000
At the <i>Hague</i> of <i>Fletch-</i> <i>er c l f t c h e r</i>	126000
More of him	40000
At the <i>Hague</i> of <i>van Li-</i> <i>ren</i> , by Sir <i>W. Boswel</i>	9000
Of Monfr. <i>D'espernoone</i>	230000
Of <i>Webster</i> by three ob- ligations together on the Pendant Pearls	100000
Of him more	43200
Of him more and bor- rowed by him	70000
Of Monsieur <i>Vicford</i>	70000
Of Sir <i>Charles Herbert</i>	20000
Of <i>Cullimore</i> at <i>Antwerp</i>	64000
In all 1281700 <i>Gilders</i> .	
To the Prince of <i>Aurange</i>	300000
To <i>Webster</i> six Rubies	40000

Her Majesty by proposal of a  
match of the Prince with the Prin-  
cess of *Aurange*, went far to the  
draw-

drawing of the Dutch to a League offensive and defensive with *France* against the Parliament, *Sabran* residing there for that purpose from the French Court, pressing hard for the dismissal of *Strickland* the Parliaments Agent; for a free Port to the Kings side, and none for his enemies ships and prizes; and lending the French a good number of ships: not to mention *Sir Kenelm Digby's* Agency at *Rome*, *Sir John Talbots* negotiation at *Venice*, *Sir Henry de Vics* Treaty with the Duke of *Lorraine*, *Dr. Goffes* Ministry with the Prince of *Aurange* for shipping to transport the *Lorraine* assistances; a constant correspondence by Letters with the King, and this in the midst of several distempers of body, and not a few troubles of mind, especially in reconciling several Malecontents, as the Lord *P.* Lord *W. E.* of *S.* and others, whom

whom she was contented to receive in France, when they grew troublesome at Oxford: I had almost forgot her continual mediation with the *Irish* Catholikes, for Cessation, and other points, and all these managed with so much industry, that her Majesty writes, *Holy days were troublesome to her in that respect, and visits irksome.*

After her party in Scotland, and at Sea failed her, January 1648. her Majesty at *Paris* hearing of the Kings usage, and intended Trial, writes to him by one *wheeler*, employed by Major *Boswells* man, expressing her deep sense, and sorrow for his Majesties condition, with whom she saith, she bears an equal share, and wishes to die for him; nor will she live without him, for whose interest she hath, and will do her utmost in all possible ways, and means to help him.

Her Letters to the King.

And General.

She writes likewise, *To her Truly and well Belov'd Thomas Lord Fairfax, General*, desiring his assistance that she might see the King her Husband, before he be proceeded against by any Trial, or charge, and to have a Pass for her secure coming and returning, which Letter was delivered by the French Ambassador to the General, and being by him sent to the House was laid aside; that House having after much debate 1644. Voted her Majesty guilty of High Treason, and sent the Impeachment up to the Lords by Mr *Pym*, where it stuck many moneths, and afterwards passed there also.

The Q.  
receives  
the laws  
of his Ma-  
jesty's  
death, with  
commen-  
dations  
from him.

Receiving the news of his Majesty's death (notwithstanding the interposition of so many Kingdoms and States, she had procured in his behalf) together with the commendations he sent her a day or two before his death, by the  
Lady



Lady Elizabeth, January 1648.  
 whom he bid tell her Mother, that  
 his thoughts had never strayed  
 from her, and that his love should  
 be the same to the last; withal  
 commanding her and her Brother  
 to be obedient to their Mother (as  
 he desired the Prince to hearken to  
 her in all things, but in matters of  
 Religion, the only things they  
 themselves (he said) differed in)  
 her Majesty retired to St. Clou a  
 Religious house, where she was  
 condoled with by all the Princes  
 and States of Europe; continuing  
 here, till she was prevailed with  
 by the French Court to return to  
 Palace-Royal, a stately House  
 built by Cardinal Richlieu in Pa-  
 ris: Thus she was at last advised to  
 admit of a more cheerful conversa-  
 tion, which she comported with the  
 rather to promote her Sons affairs  
 whom she made the instrument,  
 taking off the Prince of Conde, and

The Qu.  
 goes into  
 a Mona-  
 stery.

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the Duke of *Lorraine*, from the heads of two great Armies, and reconciling them to the King, whereby he obliged, and in a manner saved the French Crown, mediating likewise for the recalling of *Mazarine*, who was likewise thereby engaged to his service, to pass by the constant supplies she allowed his Majesty and his followers, out of her own Pension: and the advices she gave him upon many important occasions, as not to venture into *Ireland* 1648. and when he demurred in the Treaty with *Scotland*, to close with them immediately, and go over 1650. keeping *France* and *Holland* in a resolute posture of War against the Parliament, till 1653.

When her adversaries successes turning the tide, and she not able to keep either state from closing with them, she betook her self to a private life, studying nothing more

more than how to live in-offensively ( her Children being forced from her for reasons of State not to be contradicted, and banished as it were from their banishment: till 1658. when there being some likelihood of his Majesties Restauration, the general inclinations of the English Nations tending thereunto, and the divisions of the other side making way for it, she advised the King not to adventure into *England*, upon the rising of any one party, but rather to stay for a free and solemn invitation, which accordingly fell out to the great satisfaction of the Nation in the year 1660.

To which her Majesty contri- The Q. n.  
buted what lay in her power, pro- assist the  
curing an annuity of fifty thousand King her  
Crowns a year from her Sister the Son upon  
Dutchess Royal of *Savoy*; pre- his Re-  
vailing upon *Turain* to waite upon staur. li. 2. 2. 2.  
his Majesty, if there were occasi-

on into *England* ( upon Sir George Booths Declaration ) from St. *Maloes* , where his Majesty then resided, awaiting the progress of that affair ; being ready with his presence and his counsel : but the Queen still not approving of his Majesties venturing into *England*, upon the invitation of a few persons , but advised him rather to stay till he had an Army , with Ports , and Garrisons , declaring for him.

Be it here remembred , that a Writer hath set down her Majesties opinion for going to *Ireland*, 1649. to this purpose , That his presence was necessary there to quicken the endeavours of his friends, and to suppress the humours of uniting factions, all interests then unanimously joyning to oppose the common Enemy, reducing *Oneal* and many others to submit to *Jones* , who was fallen off  
upon

upon discontents ( as was supposed with Sir *Nicholas Byron*, about a Lieutenant Colonels place bestowed over his head) and was not yet closed with the Independants, so called ; the Presbyterians ( as they were termed ) of whom he was thought one , being now discountenanced , so might he have easily made an end of one War in that Kingdom, and have had twenty thousand men to begin another War for the rest.

Although her Majesty could not do what she desired for her Son in *France*, yet she could discover what was done against him in *England*, there being ( as it was supposed ) a very neer correspondence at that time between Cardinal *Mazarine* and the Parliament of *England* for the time being, as had been between him and the Protector, whom he advised to take the Government upon him, as he did

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the Lord General to be King, and Mr. *Lenthal*, who would say (as the King writes to the Queen 1643.) that he had Letters from him, to make his place perpetual, offering to all of them his best advice, and most faithful assistance; though yet that Cardinal, who one faith, was good at cogging, since he laid the foundation of his fortune, by winning twenty thousand crowns at play, when a private Gentlemans servant, from whom he then went to Cardinal *Barberinoes* service, who sent him to France to countermine *Richlieu*, with whom closing, since he could not over-reach him, he became first his friend, then his confident, and afterwards his Successor.

This subtle *Italian* then at *Paris* immediately upon the news of the death of *Oliver* Protector, went presently to her Majesty, very earnestly congratulating the innocent di-

Codi 1  
Maze no  
line.

of H: Maria Q. of England.

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distressed Queen, that the great adversary of her and her Relations was now gone, and that undoubtedly the restoration of her Son, was then approaching, which yet was cunningly and secretly obstructed by him, while the *Danish* Ambassador endeavoured to treat with *Richard*, for closing with the Kings interest upon honourable terms, engaging his Majesties word for the performance of them.

At the great Treaty at *St. Jean de Luz*, between the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, managed by Cardinal *Mazarine*, and Don *Lewis de Haro*, her Majesty was not a little concerned, the Lord of *St. Albans* being Plenipotentiary there in behalf of his Majesty, and prevailed that his Majesties concerns should be regarded in private distinct Articles, between the two Crowns, in so much that *Lockart* the Parliaments Agent, was disregarded,

forced by some affronts to be gone as soon as he came ; a person so firm to his Masters interest, that he was not to be won over, or obliged to the contrary side : Nor was *Lambert*, to whom the Lord *Hatton* in his Majesties name, offered honourable terms, if he would now at last mind his own, and the Kingdoms good, in returning to his Alleageance, and convert his designs for himself, to the service of his Sovereign in his restitution ; the said Lord farther assuring him, that if he did it not, it would be presently done without him, beyond his power of remedying it, and therefore he should not let slip such an opportunity, of raising himself and his Posterity, which however he did, vowing at his going out to the North, *That he would not leave a Cavalier to piss against the wall.*



Her Majesty in the mean time found her cause growing to great reputation, by reason of the divisions then in *England*, and saw her Son respected at *Paris* as Monarch of Great *Britain*; and at *Brussels* entertained as King of *England*; many of his enemies it is like, repenting now, that a Letter of his Majesties, which was delivered by Mr. *Nevil* to the House a little before its dissolution was not read.

When his Majesty was at *Colen* and *Franckfort* to sollicite some *German* assistance, the Queen-Mother (as one writes) by her Daughter the Princess of *Orange*, writ to Queen *Christina* of *Sweden*, who was then in the Arch-Duke of *Insprucks* Country, whereupon his Majesty, the Dukes of *Tork*, and *Glocester*, had some hours conference with that Queen, about the King of *Sweden*, marching to *Poland*, which the Protector *Oli-*

ver encouraged, that the Emperor might thereby be put to stand upon his Guard, and so be diverted from assisting the *Spanjard*, who had embraced his Majesties interest so far, that his Majesty after a private conference with Count *Fuensaldagne* near *Louvain*, resided at the Royal Mansion of *Treueur* near *Brussels*, in order to a nearer conjunction of Councils, and Forces; and after that at *Bruges*, where was all the Royal Family, except her Majesty, and her youngest Daughter *Henrietta*, and several Persons of Quality, as the Lord of *Ormond*, the Lord *Wilmot*, Lord *Gerard*, Lord *Wentworth*, Lord *Taaf*, and General *Middleton*, with their respective Regiments, ready upon the Sea-coasts of *Flanders*.

The Duke  
of Gloucester  
in the  
Jesuits  
Colledge  
at Paris.

About which time her Majesty having paid the Duke of Gloucester in the Jesuits Colledge at Pa-

ris, for his education, his Majesty sent the Lord of *Ormond* for him, who being perswaded by the Marquess of *Praslin*, and Abbot *Montague* to stay, answered, *That he was to obey his Sovereign before any Relation on earth*; and so came with his Grace to the King.

November the second 1660. after they had suffered that had a hand in the death of the Royal Martyr, and an Act of Oblivion was passed to settle the Kingdom, her Majesty arrived at *Whitehal*, with the Princess *Henrietta*, and Prince *Edward* Brother to Prince *Rupert*: his present Majesty paying her those respects that were due to a Mother, whose welcome to his Kingdoms, he could not better manifest, or oblige to her, than by rendring them innocent, and free of that horrible guilt, which had divorced her from her Husband, and estranged both King and

Queen-Mother arrives in England, with the Princess *Henrietta*.

and Queen from their people.

Nor was it just or civil she should be here received without satisfaction and expiation for those crimes, the very tendencies where-to had so rudely driven her to seek her safety abroad : The King brought her to *Whitehall* the second of *November*, after nineteen years discontinuance.

The Princess *Henrietta* who came with her Majesty, never had breathed English Air before , but some two years after her Birth , which happened in *Exceter*, *June 16. 1644.* Nor is it possible to express the joy of this meeting, after so tedious , and injurious an absence , and as their joy was great, so their entertainment was highly magnificent.

These felicities of the Queen ( as the course of all worldly things are guided ) were soon abated,

bated, by the immature, and most lamented death of the right excellent Prince *Henry Duke of Gloucester*, her youngest Son, a Prince of very extraordinary hopes; but silence will best become our lamentation, for his virtues, and our loss of them transcend beyond expression: he died of the small Pox, aged twenty years and two months, after much blood-letting, and was interred with a private funeral, in *Henry the Seventh's Chappel at Westminster*, just before the arrival of his Sister the Princess of *Aurange*, who came to joy, and felicitate her Brothers in their happy restoration.

The death of the Duke of Gloucester, Sept. 13. 1660.

Princess of Aurange arrives in England.

That happy Parliament which had rebuilt the glorious structure of the English Antient, and renowned Government, and had assured the foundation thereof, in the established Throne of our Sovereign, came now to its period; but that

The Parliament dissolved.

that no revolution of time should obliterate the memory of those excellent worthy things had been done by it, for the good of King, and Kingdom, his Majesty honoured it by his Royal mouth, with the never to be forgotten Epithite, of, *The Healing Parliament*, which will undoubtedly recommend it to Posterity, as long as any grievance, humors, or distempers, shall remain in Church, or State.

Princess of  
Aurange  
her death,

Death had tasted of the Blood-Royal in the lamented fate of that Noble *Henry Duke of Gloucester*, and as if there were not only a circulation of it in every individual, it naturally ran in the same distempers round a whole family, the infection by a kind of sympathy in the same disease of the small Pox, seizing the vitals of the most illustrious *Mary Princess of Aurange*, in spite of all Art, or remedy (though

( though the bleeding of her; was  
causlessly, and ignorantly taxed )  
carried her to her grave, leaving  
the whole Court in a very great,  
and almost disconsolate sadness;  
and her Son, the Prince of *Au-  
rangr*, ten years and one moneth  
old; she deceased on the twenty  
fourth of *December*, her death  
being ushered with a sad accident,  
the oversetting of the *Assurance*  
Frigat, then riding at Anchor at  
*wolledge*, by a sudden gust of wind,  
by which disaster many persons of  
the Ships company were drown-  
ed.

The *Assu-  
rance*  
Frigat  
overset.

The Princess was buried with a  
private Funeral, yet honorable e-  
nough, the manner thus: About  
five days after her decease, the  
chiefest of the Nobility met toge-  
ther in the House of Peers, to at-  
tend the Royal Corps of this  
cess, which was brought about  
nine of the clock at night, from  
*Somey-*

Princess of  
*Aurange*  
her fune-

*The Life and Death*

*Somerset-house* house thither ; from whence they proceeded with the funeral , through a lane of Guards of the Duke of *Albemarle's* Regiment of Foot ; First went several Gentlemen and Knights ; next, the Servants of his Royal Highness the Duke of *York* ; then the Servants of the Queen ; after whom came his Majesties Servants ; and next those of the deceased Lady ; then two Heralds before *James* ( Marquess , now ) Duke of *Ormond* , Lord Steward of his Majesties Household , *Edward* , Earl of *Manchester* , Lord Chamberlain of the same ; after whom went *Edward* Lord *Hide* , Lord Chancellor of *England* , with the Purse and Mace born before him ; after whom came another Herauld with a Coronet upon black Velvet , and then the Royal Corps carried by her own Servants , the Pall being supported by six Earls , and the Canopy



of H. Maria Q. of England.

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Canopy caried over it ; by several Barometers; his Royal Highness the D. of York as principal Mourner followed the Corps, with a Herauld before him, divers persons of Quality bearing his Train ; in this order they came to *Henry* the Sevenths Chappel, where she was interr'd in a Vault particularly set apart for the Royal Line.

This Princess and the Duke of *Glocester* who preceded her to blifs, needed no Effigies to present them to our eye, being like vertue ; not to be pictured ; and can have no resemblance, but in the mind, where with immortality they have placed their Monuments, to dure, and last, with Eternity it self.

Her Majesty after her long absence from the Court, and people, being now returned, she settleth her Court and Renew, which was threescore thousand pounds

Her Majesty's Re-  
new set-  
led.

per

## *The Life and Death*

*per annum* : thirty thousand pounds  
*per annum* for her Joynture, and  
 thirty thousand pounds *per annum*  
 as a Pension from his Majesty out  
 of the Exchequer.

## *The Officers and Servants of Her Majesties Court.*

A Cata-  
 logue of  
 the Ser-  
 vants be-  
 longing to  
 her Maje-  
 sty.

1. The Lord Chamberlain, or  
 Steward of her Majesties Reve-  
 new, was *Henry Lord Ferrymyn*, Earl  
 of *St. Albans*.

2. The Vice-Chamberlain,  
*Monfieur Vautelet*, whose Sallary  
 was two hundred pounds *per an-  
 num*.

3. The Chancellour *Sir Kenelm  
 Digby*, whose place after his death  
 was managed by *Sir John Winter*,  
*Sir Henry Wood*, and *Sir Robert  
 Long*.

4. The Master of the Horse, the  
 Lord *Arundel* of *Warder*, Count  
 of the Empire.

5. Her

5. Her Secretary, *Sir John Winter.*

6. The Treasurer, and receiver General of the Revenew, *Sir Henry Wood,*

7. The Comptrouler of her Household, *Sir Thomas Bond.*

8. The Master of the Robes, *Sir Thomas Orke.*

9. Four Gentlemen-Uihers of the Privy-Chamber, each ones Sallary being one hundred and thirty pounds *per annum*, and diet.

10. Four Grooms of the Privy-Chamber, the Sallary threescore pounds *per annum*, and Diet.

11. Four Gentlemen-Uihers, Quarter-Waiters, their Sallary threescore pounds *per annum*, and Diet: four Pages of the presence, and eight Grooms of the Great Chamber.

12. Two Cup-bearers, two Carvers, two Sewers, two Gentlemen

lemen Ushers of the presence-Chamber, each of them having one hundred and twenty pounds Sallary, and a Table among them all.

13. The Ladies of the Chamber, the chiefest whereof were, the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Richmond*, the Duke of *Buckingham's* Sister, Groom of the Stool, the Countess of *Newport* Lady of the Chamber.

14. Four Ladies of the Privy-Chamber, the Lady *Price*, the Lady *Bond*, and two more, each one having the Sallary of one hundred and fifty pounds *per annum*, with eight women of the Bed-Chamber.

15. The Lady *Saunderson*, and others of the Laundry, a Sempstress, and a Starcher.

16. The Lord Almoner, Abbot *Montague*, Brother to the Earl of *Manchester*; and since her Majesties

sties death, Lord Almoner to the Duke of Orleans, his Sallary being seven hundred pounds *per annum*.

17. The Confessor, Father Lambert, a French Gentleman, his Sallary three hundred pounds *per annum*.

18. The Clerk of the Closter, and Assistant to the Confessor, of the Order of the Oratory, with two hundred pounds Sallary *per annum*; with a Lay-Brother whose Sallary was forty pounds *per annum*; the Covent of Capuchins, adjoyning to the Chappel, to which belonged a Warden, called Father-Guardian, seven Priests, and two Lay-Brothers, who undertook the Service of the Chappel daily, and made Sermons every Sunday, Holy-day, and three days in the weeks of Lent, her Majesty allowing for the maintenance thereof a Revenew of five

five hundred pounds *per annum*.

19. A Physitian, and an Apothecary.

20. A Guard, the Earl of *St. Albans* being Captain thereof, and *Monfieur de la Chappel* Lieutenant; *Monfieur Fremont* exempt of the Guards; four and twenty Gentlemen wearing black Velvet Cuffs, and golden embroydered badges, waiting with their Halberds on her Majesty, when going into her Sedan, or at Chappel, or at Meals, or at taking Coach, horsed with Carabines, and other weapons fit for a Horseman, when attending on her Majesty in a Coach with six Horses, always covered, within doors, or without.

21. A Stable, where there was a chief *Escuyer* or *Querry*, *Sir Edward Wingfield*; four Coaches, and to each Coach six Horses.

22. Twelve Footmen, twelve Barge-men in Liveries, four Pages  
of

of H. Maria Q. of England.

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the Back-stairs, several Officers of the Pantry, Ewry, Cellar, Buttry.

23. The Master of the Buckhounds, of the Bows, of the Queens Games, and the Gentlemen of her Musick.

Her Majesties Revenew, and Court being thus settled, she gave order for the repair of her Royal Palaces at *Greenwich*, and *Somer-set-house*, upon the last of which Mr. *Abra Cowly* bestowed an elegant Copy of Verses., he having been many years at her Court in *France*, as Secretary to the Lord *St. Albans*, and transcribed all the Letters that passed between her Majesty, and her Royal (now glorious) husband, for several years, and which were taken at *Nazeby*, and published to both their great advantages., as she always apprehended that accident.

The Qu.  
ordereth  
her two  
Palaces,  
*Greenwich*  
and *Somer-*  
*mer-set-*  
houses to  
be repair-  
ed.

To this journal of her Majesties life, we should add a character of

E

her

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her person, but none can have sentiments equal to Princes inclinations, and tempers, but they themselves; the thoughts and fancies of private men, not being able to reach to the true apprehensions of publick geniuses;

Take it rather from the pen of the forementioned Mr. *Cowley* who attended her Majesty above twelve years, bearing a share in her calamities, and serving her in her negotiations, wherein he undertook many perilous Voyages, to *Holland, Scotland, Flanders, Jersey*, and other places whither the affairs of those times required his presence and his parts, besides that he cyphered and decyphered with his own hand most of the great correspondence between the King and Queen, as also between her and other the most potentate Princes and States of *Europe*, which work of indefatigable industry, carried  
on



on with unsuspected secrecy, as well as integrity, took up the whole of every day; and the most of many nights in the Week for divers years, who notwithstanding his multiplicity of business, found so much spare time as (among other of his works) to compose an admirable Ode on his Majesties Restauration and Return, and thus addresseth himself to the Queen-Mother.

**W** Here, s now the Royal Mother, where  
To take her mīg & shōve  
In this so ravishing sight;  
And with the part she takes, to add to the dr-  
Ah! why art thou not here, (light?  
Thou always best, but now the happ est Queen,  
To see our joy, and with new joy be seen?  
God hath a bright example made of thee,  
To shew that womankind may be  
Above that sex, which her superiority seems;  
In wisely managing, the wide extremes  
Of gical affliction, great felicity.  
How well those different virtues thee become,  
Daughter of Triumphs; Wif of Martyrdom.  
Thy Princely mind with so much courage bore  
Affliction; that it dares return no more;  
With so much goodness us, d felicity,

## *The Life and Death*

*That it cannot refrain from coming back to thee ;  
'Tis come, and seen to day, in all its bravery.*

Or rather take it from the pen of that good King *Charles* the first, who had most reason to know her, and was best able to express her, and in his own excellent portraicture, hath thus drawn hers.

### *King Charles the first his Character of the Queen.*

The Character of  
Henrietta  
Maria, late  
Queen of  
England.

**A**Lthough I have much cause to be troubled at my wives departure from me, and out of my Dominions; yet not her absence; so much as the scandal of that necessity, which drives her away, doth afflict me. That she should be compelled by my own Subjects, and those pretending to be Protestants, to withdraw for her safety; This being the first Example of any Protestant Subjects, that have taken

ken up Arms against their King, a Protestant: For I look upon this now done in *England*, as another Act of the same Tragedie, which was lately begun in *Scotland*, the brands of that fire being ill quencht have kindled the like flames here. I fear such motions (so little adorning the Protestant profession) may occasion a farther alienation of mind, and divorce of affections i<sup>n</sup> her, from that Religion, which is the only thing wherein we differ.

I am sorry my Relation to so deserving a Lady, should be any occasion of her danger, and affliction; whose merits would have served her for a protection among the salvage Indians; while their rudeness and barbarity knows not so perfectly to hate all virtues, as some mens subtilty doth; Among whom I yet think few are so malicious as to hate her

for her self. The fault is, *That she is my wife.*

All justice then as well as affection commands me to study her security, who is in danger only for my sake ; I am content to be tossed, weather-beaten, and shipwrackt, so she may be safe in Harbour.

This comfort I shall enjoy by her safety in the midst of my personal dangers, that I can perish but half, if she be preserved ; In whose memory, and hopeful Posterity, I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be satiated with my blood.

I must leave Her, and them, to the Love and Loyalty of my good Subjects ; but common civility is in vain expected from them, that dispute their Loyalty : Nor can it be safe (for any Relation) to a King, to tarry among them who are shaking hands with their Allegiance,

giance, under pretence of taking  
faster hold of their Religion.

'Tis pity so Noble and peaceful  
a Soul should see, much more  
suffer, the rudeness of those who  
must make up their want of Ju-  
stice, with Inhumanity and Im-  
pudence.

Her Sympathy with me in my  
afflictions, will make her Vertues  
shine with greater lustre, as Stars  
in the darkeſt nights, and assure  
the envious world, that she loves  
me, not my fortunes.

Neither of us but can easily for-  
give, since we do not much blame  
the unkindness of the Generality,  
and Vulgar; for we see God is  
pleased to try the patience of us  
both, by the most self punishing  
sin, the ingratitude of those, who  
have eaten of our bread, and be-  
ing enriched with our bounty,  
have scornfully lifted up them-  
selves against us; And those of

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our own household, are become our enemies, I pray God lay not their sin to their charge; who think to satisfy all obligations to duty, by their Corban of Religion; and can less endure to see, than to sin against their benefactors, as well as their Sovereigns.

But even that policy of my enemies is so far venial, as it was necessary to their designs, by scandalous Articles, and all irreverent demeanour, to seek to drive her out of my Kingdoms; Lest by the influence of her example, eminent for Love, as a Wife; and Loyalty, as a Subject; she should have converted to, or retained in their Love and Loyalty, all those whom they had a purpose to pervert.

The less I may be blest with her company, the more I will retire to God, and my own heart; whence no malice can banish her. My enemies may envy me, but they

of H. Maria Q. of England.

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they can never deprive me of the enjoyment of her Vertues, while I enjoy my self.

So much for her Character, return we now to the Actions of her person, about *Christmas* 1660. it was that she was God-mother to *James* late Duke of *Cambridge*, Son to the Illustrious Prince *James* Duke of *Yorke*: after which his Majesty accompanied his Mother and Sister ( who complained very much of the smoak of the City, and a stoppage in her breast, ever since she came thither, and was afraid of the small pox, whereof she had a little spice ) to the water-side, whence her Majesty went to *France*, to conclude the Match between the Duke of *Orleans* and her Daughter, where she assisted at the Baptism of the *Dauphine* of *France*, who was born on *All Saints* day, and Christened there-

The Qu-  
Mother  
goes to  
France.

E. 5,

fore.

fore by the name of *Lewis Tous Saints*.

In the time of his Majesties absence from his Palace at *Whitehal*, there happened a rebellious Tumult in *London*, which in the beginning of *January 1660.* was thus executed.

Venners  
Insurrec-  
tion.

A handful of wild inconsiderate people of mean degree being got together with Arms befitting their design, and commanded by one *Venner* a Wine-Cooper, dared to attempt the City of *London*, and that at two several times; First on *Sunday* the 6. of *January 1660.* after their meeting in *Coleman-street* in the same City, (having then a gracious Liberty from the King for their devotion) when arming themselves, they resolutely came to *S. Paul's* in the dusk of the evening, where having mustered, and ordered their small party, they placed Sentinels for the time, one  
of



of H. Maria Q. of England.

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of whom killed an innocent person coming by accidentally. Their Declaration was for King Jesus, crying as they marched, remember the Gates, intimating thereby a revenge for those of their own party, that not long before had been executed for high Treason, their quarters being fixed upon the Gates, and other appointed places in the Cities of London and Westminster

From S. Pauls they proceeded to Beech-lane, where a Head-borough opposing them, they shot him dead, and forcing their passage, they hasted to Canewood, <sup>They are routed at</sup> where they lurked till a party of <sup>Canewood...</sup> Horse and Foot, that were sent in quest of them, routed them from thence, taking about thirty prisoners.

Notwithstanding, the others <sup>From whence</sup> that had escaped from the wood, <sup>they hasted</sup> returned for London, and <sup>to London...</sup> on Wednesday

And are  
most of  
them kil-  
led and  
taken.

wesday morning *January* the ninth,  
after the Watches and Guard  
were removed, they re-inforced  
their first enterprize; Alaruming  
the Trained-bands at *Threadnee-  
dle-street*, but being pursued to  
*Bishopsgate-street*, *Wood-street* and  
several other places of the City,  
they were subdued; about twenty  
and two of them refusing quarter,  
being killed, and the like number  
of his Majesties Loyal Subjects.  
Several of the rebels being taken,  
were a short time after deserved-  
ly executed (having received a  
legal tryal) in several parts of the  
City.

The Coro-  
nation of  
K. Charles  
the second.

Now come we to his Majesties  
Coronation, where we may see  
those Regal Ornaments that for se-  
veral years had lain obscure; This,  
was the Crown profaned by the  
lewd hands of those prostitute  
Members at *Westminster*, when  
they seized on the *Regalia*, which  
by

by H. Martin his advice was thought fit to be shared among the Usurpers : This was the Crown, afterwards violated, deprived and Widowed of that Sacred and Royal head of King (Charles the Martyr; This was the Crown that alone of all the *Insignia* of Majesty, abhorred the Idolatry of Cromwells usurpation, and escaped the ravishing and polluted hands of that Tyrant; This was that Crown which the malignity of a dire Pestilence had envied the sight and blessing thereof to the City of London, his Majesties Imperial Chamber, at his Royal Fathers Inauguration; And this was that Crown, under whose just and antient descent, we have flourished ever since we were a Nation, till our late Anarchy.

His Majesty on the twenty second of April, early in the morning, passed from Whitehall to the

Tower

*Tower* by water; from thence to go through the City to *Westminster* Abby, there to be crowned.

Two days were allotted to the Consumation of this great and most celebrated action, the wonder and delight of all persons, both forreign and domestick, and pity it was that the solid and lasting happiness it portended should not have taken up a Moneth, and given it the name *Coronalis*. I should give a Relation of the magnificent Ceremonies performed therein, but it being too large for an intended small Tract, I choose rather to refer the Reader to what on that subject hath been already made publick.

Infinite and innumerable were the acclamations and shouts from all the parts, as *his Majesty* passed along, to the no less joy than amazement of the Spectators, who beheld those glorious Personages  
that

that rid before and behind his Majesty. Indeed it were in vain to attempt to express this Solemnity, it was so far from being unutterable, that it is almost unconceivable, and much wonder it caused in out-landish Persons, who were acquainted with our late troubles and confusions, which way it was possible for the *English* to appear in so rich and stately a manner.

Nor was it the Peers alone, the Gentry, nor the Commonalty that rejoiced in his Majesties happy Restitution, but behold a Queen, The Qu<sup>e</sup> of Bohe- his Majesties Aunt the Queen of mia re- *Bohemia*, after the long absence of turns to *England*, fourty and eight years returned to *Whitehall*, where she was formerly married in 1612. to the Prince *Elector Palatine*.

The Solemnity of the Coronation being ended, his Majesty was graciously pleased to pay a kind memorial to the dispersed Limbs  
of

The Mar- of the Renowned Marquiss of  
quiss of Montross, ordering them to be  
Montross, ordered in State, and all fit Solemnities becom-  
in State, ing his merits, and the greatness  
May 11. of his Family.

Argyle  
betched,  
May 27.

And to declare the Justice of Almighty God, it may not be omitted that within a fortnight after this happened the death and deserved execution of the Marquiss of *Argyle*, who was this Heroes mortal and spiteful enemy; he cunningly defended himself, and pleaded the Kings Pardon, and the Treaties in 1650. and 1651. But he was condemned for crimes of a later date.

Sr. Charles  
Lucas and  
Sr. G. Lisle  
interred  
with So-  
lemnity,  
June 7.

In the like manner as the renowned *Montross* had been interred, so with proportional Solemnity the two most Loyal Commanders, *Sr. Charles Lucas* and *Sr. George Lisle*, were re-interred at *Colchester*, the seventh of *June*, the

the same day thirteen years that they took up Arms for the King in that Town, both Corps being laid in a Vault set apart for the Sepulchry of Sir Charles and his Family.

The Queen of *Bohemia*, Aunt to his Majesty, had not continued long in the *English* ayre, till she was snatched from this Life and her Royal Relations, dying *February* the thirteenth, aged sixty six years, having been forty eight years out of *England*, as was said before, and had survived all the misfortunes of her Family, which almost from the time of her Marriage in 1612. on *St. Valentines* day (on the Eve of which she now died) had fallen very thick, chiefly and solely upon it: she now came to her Rest among her Royal Ancestors and Relations, whose Glories and Honours she left more flourishing than ever.

Qu. of  
Bohemia  
dies,  
Feb. 13.

Q. K.  
therine  
arr. ves.  
May 13.  
1661.

King and  
Queen  
married at  
Port-  
mouth.

On *Wednesday* the fourteenth of *May*, our gracious Queen *Katharine* landed (from her native Country *Portugal*) at *Portsmouth*, about four of the clock in the afternoon, where she was received with all possible demonstrations of Honour, the Nobility, and Gentry, and multitudes of People, in most rich apparel, waiting on the Shore for her landing, to which place his Majesty hastened with all possible speed, to consummate the sacred rites of *Marri-  
mony*, which were performed in that Town in private, after which some time being spent in complements and entertainments between those Lords and Ladies attending on the Queen, and several Persons of Honour of our own Nation, their Majesties return to *Hampton-Court*, and from thence on the twenty third of *August* the Regal Bride was in great Triumph brought



brought by water to *Whitehal*, all  
the Companies in their Barges They arrive at Whitehal.  
nobly set out, attending the Lord  
Mayor at this Solemnity, several  
Pageants being placed upon the  
River, and Speeches designed, all  
which made a very noble sight,  
illustrated by the rich and glorious  
setting out of the Kings Barge:  
about seven at night their Maje-  
sties arrive at that Palace, and  
somewhat before the Queen-Mo-  
ther being fetched and attended  
by the Earl of *S. Albans* arrived at  
*Greenwich*, where for a while after Q<sup>n</sup>. Mo-  
ther at Greenwich  
she resided, till her other Palace,  
viz. *Somerſet-houſe*, was made fit  
for her.

In short time after, her Maje-  
sty the Queen-Mother took leave  
of her Palace at *Greenwich*, and  
settled in the other before-men-  
tioned, where she had a large re-  
putation for her justice to all peo-  
ple, paying exactly well for what-  
soever

Charity.

foever her occasions required, weekly discharging all accounts, and withal bestowing good sums of money Quarterly to charitable uses, particularly to the releasing of poor prisoners, that lay in for small debts, or for fees in the prisons in and about *London*, upon which occasion several Catholick Priests thought it convenient to attend those prisons upon every execution, to reconcile those that died to the Church of *Rome*.

Piety.

She desired to live with the least offence imaginable to any sort of men, and therefore was very much troubled to hear that of Dr. *Dumoulin* Prebend of *Canterbury* (Mr. *Fowles* of *Lincoln-Colledg* then, as Mr. *Pryn* before should write) that her Confessor was seen on Horse-back brandishing his sword, and to fling his hat by the Scaffold, when the late King was beheaded, and being asked why he of all men

men should do so ; replied, *That that was the most glorious day that ever came, and that, that Act was the greatest thing that ever was done to advance the Catholick Religion, whose greatest enemy was that day cut off.*

Neither could it be any pleasure to her to see the controversies And Moderation. revived between those of her Religion and the Kings (hoping that those who had undergone one common suffering, might live together in common love; and though they could not be of one mind, that they might however be of one heart) as they were by Dr. *Pierces* Sermon at *Whitehal*, Febr. the first 1662. (like Bishop *Jewels* challenge at *Pauls Cross*) called the *The primitive Rule of Reformation*, Mr *Cressies* Answer to it, Mr. *Whickeys* Defence of it, Mr. *Sera* Book against Bishop *Tillotson*, and Dr. *Stilling-*

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*lingfleet, &c.* While yet she comported her self so agreeably to the present state of affairs, as to discountenance Sir *Kenelm Digby*, her old servant, when his Majesty in the contentions between the aforesaid Knight and the Earl of *Bristol*, conceived he had reason to frown upon him.

1665

In the Year 1665. after she had mourned for her Sister, *Christina* Dutchess of *Savoy*, and seen the effects of the Negotiation of her half-Brother, the Duke of *Vendosme*, her Majesty (upoa the approaching of the great Sicknes, during which she gave large sums of money, wherewith to relieve the poor) that year went over into *France*, where she did many good offices for this Kingdom, by interposing, to prevent the War with the *French*; and to put an end to it, when it could not be prevented: Saying to the King  
of

The Qu.  
Mother  
goes to  
France.

of France, That she was sorry he was engaging in an enterprize, wherein she could not go along with him in her Prayers. And saying likewise to the Duke of Beaufort, That she was afraid of him, now he was going to fight against the English.

The fourth of September in the morning, his Majesty received by an exprefs from France the unwelcome news of her Majesties <sup>Her</sup> Death, who died after a long <sup>Death,</sup> <sup>August</sup> disposition of Body and decay of <sup>1669.</sup> Health, on Tuesday morning the last day of August, in the sixtieth year of her Age, at her house at Colombe Castle, four leagues from Paris; wherupon his Majesty and his Royal Highness retired immediately from their intended diversion at New-Forrest to Hampton-Court, where they continued till whitehall was made ready for hem.

Upon the news of her Majesties  
Death,

Death, the Duke of *Orleans* went from *St. Germain* presently to pay her his last Devotion ; and having done that, he repaired without delay to *St. Cloz*, to impart the sad tidings to his Wife, and her Daughter.

Madam, the Dutchess of *Orleans*, who heard it with great sorrow, and was afterwards visited and condoled by the King and Queen : The King of *France* having always had a great value and reverence for her Majesty.

The day the Queen died, her Body was laid to be seen upon a bed of State in her Chamber, and the next day it was embalmed, and exposed some considerable time in an Apartment in the Castle of *Colombe*, with the usual Ceremonies in that case had, and used.

The tenth of *September* her Head  
was

of H. Maria Q. of England.

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was laid into a Vessel of Silver,  
whereon was written her Name,  
and Title, viz.

*Henrietta Maria, Angliæ,  
Francia, Scotia, & Hi-  
bernica Regina, Gallia  
Filia Henrici Quarti Vi-  
ctoris nata, Caroli Primi  
Martyris Conjux, Caroli  
Secundi Restauratoris  
Mater, &c.*

From her Castle of *Colombe* she  
was carried to the Religious  
House or Monastery of *Chaliot*, in  
a mourning Coach, attended by  
the Lord *Mountague* her Almoner,  
by the Lady *Marshall du Plessis*,  
and the Dutchess of *Richmond*,  
her Ladies of Honour, her Guards  
following her; the Coaches of  
the Queen of *France*, their Royal  
F High-

Highnesses the Duke and Dutchess of *Orleans*, with the Officers of their respective Households going before.

The twelfth of *September* the Royal Corps was, about seven of the Clock at night, carried to *St. Dennis*, accompanied by *Madamofel*, and *Madam de Guise*, with a great Train of *flambeux* carried by an hundred Pages and the Queens Guards at the Porch and entrance into that great Church. Those of the Religion, with Taper lights in their hands, received the Royal Body, at the delivery of which the *Grand Almoner* pronounced an excellent Oration upon the Occasion; in answer to which the like was made by the Prior: both which being ended they carried the Corps in Procession into the Quire, where the Altar was hung with black, agreeable to the Solemnity: Some Devotions  
custo-



customary upon such occasions being performed, the Body was set in another Quire, behind that but now mentioned, where it continueth till preparations may be made befitting the Funeral of so great a Princess.

About this time the Count *de St. Aignan*, Son to the Duke of *St. Aignan* first Gentleman of the King of *France* his Bed-chamber, arrived at *London* in the quality of an *Envoy* Extraordinary from the most Christian King, and from thence went to *Hampton-Court*, where being introduced (by the Earl of *Bath*, Groom of his Majesties stool, and first Gentleman of his Bed-chamber, and Sir *Charles Cotterel* Mr. of the Ceremonies) to his audience; wherein in the behalf of his most Christian Master he condoled with the King and Queen, for the Death of the Queen-Mother. Being afterwards

An Envoy extraordinary from France to England.

nobly entertained agreeably to his Quality and Message, by the Right Honourable the Earl of Bath.

Instead of a Monument to her Majesty, take this Pedegree of the Royal Family.

The Pedegree of the Royal Family.

King *Henry* the Fourth of *France*, who acquired the stile of *Henry le Grand*, and Queen *Mary de Medices* her Parents.

King *Lewis* the thirteenth of *France* her Brother.

Henry Duke of Orleans her younger Brother.

Katherine Queen of Spain, and Christienne Dutcheis of Savoy, her Sisters.

King *Lewis* the Fourteenth of *France*, her Nephew.

The Duke of Orleans her Son-in-Law

*Mary*

of H. Maria Q. of England. 95

Mary late Queen of England,  
Wife to King Charles  
the first King of  
England.

Charles James,  
who died.

Charles the Second, King  
of England, her Son.

James Duke of York,  
her Son.

His Son  
Edgar Duke of Cam-  
bridge, born Sept. 15,  
1667.

His Daughters,  
The Lady Mary, born  
April 30. 1662.  
The Lady Anne, born  
Febr. 1664.

Mary Princess of Orange,  
dead.

Her Son, William  
of Nassau, Prince  
of Orange, born  
nine days after the  
decease of his father,  
Nov. 14. 1650.

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The Princess *Elizabeth*,  
dead.

The Princess *Anna*, who  
died young.

The Princess *Sophia*,  
died young.

*Henry* Duke of *Glocester*,  
dead.

*Henrietta* Dutcheſs of *Orleans*.

Who hath two Chil-  
dren.

*Filiabitur Nomen Ejus.*

Besides

Besides the Representations of her Majesty, we expect her Character drawn by an exact Pencil, and her Epitaph from both the Universities, who are preparing Poems suitable to her Funeral, particularly *Oxford*, sometime her Majesties Court in the late Wars.

It is remarkeable that her Majesty died on the *Tuesday*, and Sir *Edward Nicholas* on the *Wednesday*, the same week. That Honourable person having been Secretary of State to King *Charles* the first, and King *Charles* the second; relating formerly as Secretary to the late Duke of *Buckingham*, being of her Majesties paticular opinion in the late Wars in all things, save ( as the King said ) in matters of Religion.

For it was her Majesties opinion and his, that the Parliament should not be exasperated in any thing wherein they could not be

come ( it having been the imprudence of late time , in great managers of Affairs, that the people were provoked , when they could not be suppressed ) and that there should have been no attempt upon the five Members , where there was not evidence enough to convict them , and power enough to take them.

After the War began, both advised the adjourning of the Parliament from *London* to some other place, as *Torke* or *Oxford*, especially *Torke*, where Sir *Edward* wished the Parliament had been called at first, by reason of the Loyalty of the Northern parts, and the ill affection and distemper of the Southern, which time had reduced to a temper ; and distance had cooled to an accommodation. And in case all did not come according to the Kings command to them, to wait upon him, yet if the greater Number did, and the rest had

had continued in Arms against the King, that they at *Westminster* should be never owned by the King as a Parliament, and that the King should never hearken to an accommodation, but upon condition, that this long Parliament was dissolved.

And the Queen writes upon this point thus, I understand to day from *London*, that they will have no Cessation, and that they treat at the beginning of the two first Articles, which is of the Forts, Ships and Ammunition, and afterwards of the disbanding of the Army. Certainly I wish a Peace more than any, and that with greater reason. But I would the disbanding of the perpetual Parliament first, and certainly the rest will be easie afterwards. I do not say this of mine own head alone: for generally both those who are for you, and against you in this Country, wish an end of it. And

I am certain, that if you do demand it at the first. In case it be not granted, *Hull* is ours and all *Yorkeeshire*, which is a thing to be considered. And for my particular, if you make a Peace and disband your Army, before there is an end of this perpetual Parliament, I am absolutely resolved to go into *France*, not being willing to fall again into the hands of those people, being well assured, that if the power remain with them, that it will not be well for me in *England*. For the Honour of God, trust not your self in the hands of those people. And if ever you go to *London* before the Parliament be ended, or without a good Army, you are lost. I understand that the Propositions for the Peace must begin by disbanding the Army, if you consent to this you shall be lost: they having the whole power of the Militia,  
have



of H. Maria Q. of England. 108

have done and will do what they please.

This was the reason of the late Kings great confidence in Sir Edward Nicholas, permitting all his Declarations to be penned by him, and trusting him with his choicest Memorials, as these about the Treaty at *Uxbridge*.

First, for Religion and Church Government, I will not go one jot farther than what is offered by you already.

2. And so for the Militia more than what ye have allowed by me, but even in that you must observe, that I must have free Nomination of the full half: as if the total number, *Scots* and all, be thirty, I will name fifteen; yet if they (I mean the *English* Rebels) will be so base as to admit of ten *Scots*, to twenty *English*, I am contented to name five *Scots* and ten *English*, and so proportionably to any number.

ber that shall be agreed upon.

3. As for gaining of particular persons besides security, I give you power to promise them Rewards for performed services, not sparing to engage for places, so they be not of great trust, or be taken away from honest men already in possession, but of as much profit as you will. With this last you are only to acquaint *Richmond Southampton, Culpeper, and Hide.*

This was that *Sir Edward Nicholas*, to whom his Majesty concerning the intercepting and publishing his Letters, wrote in manner following, by which the Reader hath a farther Testimony of the great trust and confidence their Majesties reposed in him.

*Nicholas,*

**H**AVING commanded your fellow Secretary to give you a full account, as well of our proceedings

ceedings here as resolutions; I will neither trouble you nor my self with repetitions: only for my self, I must desire you to let every one know, that no distresses of fortune whatsoever shall make me, by the grace of God, recede in any thing from those grounds I laid down to you, who were my Commissioners at *Uxbridge*, and which (I thank them) the Rebels have published in print. And though I could have wished their pains had been spared, yet I will neither deny that those things are mine, which they have set out in my name (only some words here and there are mistaken, and some Comma's misplaced, but not much material) nor as a good Protestant or honest man blush for any of those papers. Indeed as a discreet man, I will not justify my self; and yet I would fain know him, who would be willing, that  
the

the freedom of all his private Letters were publickly seen, as mine now have been. However, so that one clause be rightly understood, I care not much though the other take their fortune : it is concerning the mongrel Parliament. The truth is, that *Sussex* his factiousness at that time, put me out of patience, which made me freely vent my displeasure against those of his party to my Wife; and the intention of that phrase was, that his faction did what they could to make it come to that, by their raising and fomenting base Propositions. This is clearly evidenced by my following excuse to her for suffering those people to trouble her, the reason being to eschew those greater inconveniences which they had, and were more likely to cause here than there. I am now going to Supper, so I rest

Your most assured Friend,  
*Charles R.*

An *Epicædium*  
 On the death of Her most  
 Serene Majesty

*Henrietta Maria de Bourbon*  
 Queen-Mother of *England*

And Daughter to the late most  
 puissant King

*Henry le Grand*  
 King of *France* and *Navar*.

Hence! and make room, all ye that weeping come

To read an Elogv, or see a Tomb.

But oh! what Poets genius can devise

For such a Tomb a decent Sacrifice.

Vain man! to mention what can ne're be writ

Since 'tis above the reach of Art or Wit.

### The *Elogie*.

**H**ere lies the British Islands Nursing Mother  
 A Queen, was never parallel'd by other.

Happy

## An Elogy.

Happy that choice Regalio, keeps in trust  
 The Royal Reliques, and selected Dust  
 Of Her, whom Flatt'ry knows not how to paint,  
 Great Britains Queen, & Heavens glorious Saint  
 To her those names of Queen & Saint are given  
 As two most sacred names of Earth & Heaven.  
 See! How the pious Marble seems to weep,  
 As being conscious whatsoere doth keep  
 The Sacred Ashes of a Queen so good,  
 Should be of greater worth than Stone or wood.  
 And boasting seems to say, her Name will be  
 An everlasting Monument to me.  
 See! See! the day by Sable clouds overspread,  
 Portending Englands Royal Queen is dead.  
 See! How it shortens, striving to retire,  
 The Queen and Autumn seeming to expire,  
 Bids Night and Nature hang the Universe  
 With black, due Obsequies for such a Hearse.  
 She ne're was cruel to exhaust a Tear,

## An Elogy.

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*All weeping was reserv'd to spread it here.  
Those flattering Arts which Poets use, to save  
Decaying reputations in the grave,  
Are here but vain: for no Hyperbole  
Can tell the World how great her Merits be.  
And Chronicles themselves can say no more  
Than what her Fame hath spread about before.  
In whatsoever Land she chanc'd to come  
She read the Men and Manners, bringing home  
Their Wisdom, Vertue, and their Piety,  
As if she went to conquer, not to see.  
She knew all Nations so, that one wou'd swear  
She did not Live, but was Born every where.  
And when she through this restless G'oe had past  
She dy'd, lest she should idle grow at last.  
Great Queen of cares and crosses. Toss'd & hurl'd  
Through all the changes of a giddy World.  
That World, thine's now concern'd t'have under-  
Death must approach so near to Royal blood.*

## An Elogy.

*A Queen, to Kings and Emperours ally'd,  
 Great Henry's Daughter, and blest Charles his  
 ( Bride.  
 Yet did the envious Thistle interpose  
 Twixt her French Lillies, and our English Rose.  
 Blest Queen, thy mind maintain'd so calm a state  
 As crown'd thee Empress of thy self and fate.  
 Angels now sing to thee, their Ayres divine  
 And joy in an applause so great as thine.  
 Who claim'd the Garland by thy matchless life,  
 Of a dear Mother, and indulgent Wife.  
 And having gain'd it, meekly now lay'st down  
 An Earthly Diadem, for an Heavenly Crown,  
 Thus you, Dear Queen, a grateful subject have  
 Who what he ow'd your life, hath paid your  
 ( grave.*

FINIS.



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An

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*FINIS.*

